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In the Claims

Please cancel claims 10-12 and 15 without prejudice.

1. (previously presented) A single pass analyzer for detecting the concentration of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen in a sample comprising:

a furnace for fusing a sample;

a supply of carrier gas coupled to said furnace to provide an analyte stream of byproducts of fusion;

conduits coupled to said furnace and to said supply for defining a conduit flow path for carrying byproducts of fusion in series through a plurality of detector and analyzer elements;

a first infrared detector coupled in said conduit flow path for detecting oxygen in the form of CO in said sample;

a second infrared detector coupled in said conduit flow path for detecting oxygen in the form of CO<sub>2</sub> in said sample;

a catalyst coupled in said conduit flow path for converting hydrogen in hydrogen compounds to H<sub>2</sub>O and CO to CO<sub>2</sub>;

a third infrared detector having an input coupled to said catalyst for detecting hydrogen as H<sub>2</sub>O in the analyte stream from the catalyst;

a fourth infrared detector comprising a high sensitivity CO<sub>2</sub> infrared detector coupled in said conduit flow path for detecting low levels of oxygen in the sample in the form of CO<sub>2</sub>;

a scrubber coupled to said fourth detector, said scrubber operative to remove H<sub>2</sub>O from the analyte stream; and

a thermal conductivity cell coupled to said scrubber for detecting nitrogen in a sample.

2. (original) The analyzer as defined in claim 1 wherein said catalyst is copper oxide operating at about 650°C.

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3. (original) The analyzer as defined in claim 2 and further including a flow controller coupled to said conduits.

4. (original) The analyzer as defined in claim 3 and further including a supply of carrier makeup gas coupled between said scrubber and said thermal conductivity cell.

5. (previously presented) A single pass analyzer for detecting the concentration of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen in a sample, said analyzer including a furnace for fusing a sample, and a supply of carrier gas for sweeping an analyte stream including the byproducts of fusion through a plurality of series-coupled elements comprising:

a first infrared detector for detecting carbon monoxide from said sample;

a second infrared detector coupled to said first infrared detector for detecting the carbon dioxide from said sample;

a heated  $\text{CuO}$  catalyst coupled to said second infrared detector for converting hydrogen compounds to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CO}$  to  $\text{CO}_2$ ;

a third infrared detector coupled in series directly downstream of said catalyst for detecting hydrogen compounds as  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;

a fourth infrared detector coupled to said third infrared detector for detecting oxygen in the form of  $\text{CO}_2$ ;

a scrubber coupled to said fourth infrared detector and operative to remove  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  from the analyte stream; and

a thermal conductivity cell coupled to said scrubber for detecting nitrogen in the sample.

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6. (previously canceled)

7. (previously presented) A method of determining the concentration of hydrogen in a sample in the form of different hydrogen compounds comprising:

heating a specimen in a fusion furnace at temperatures increasing from room ambient to above about 1500°C;

sweeping the byproducts of fusion in an analyte stream from the furnace; and

detecting the hydrogen compounds in the analyte stream as a function of temperature to identify concentrations of specific hydrogen compounds, wherein said detecting step includes employing a heated  $\text{CuO}$  catalyst to convert hydrogen compounds in the analyte stream to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and providing an  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  IR detector immediately downstream of the catalyst to detect hydrogen as a function of detected  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

8. (previously presented) A method of determining the concentration of hydrogen in a sample in the form of different hydrogen compounds comprising:

heating a specimen in a fusion furnace at temperatures increasing from room ambient to above about 1500°C;

sweeping the byproducts of fusion in an analyte stream from the furnace; and

detecting the hydrogen compounds in the analyte stream as a function of temperature to identify concentrations of specific hydrogen compounds, wherein said compounds include  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{H}_2$ , and metal hydrides.

9. (previously presented) The method as defined in claim 8 wherein said temperature is increased from room ambient temperature to about 2000°C.

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10. (canceled)

11. (canceled)

12. (canceled)

13. (previously presented) A method of determining the concentration of hydrogen in a sample in the form of different hydrogen compounds comprising:

heating a specimen in a fusion furnace at temperatures increasing from room ambient to above about 1500°C;

sweeping the byproducts of fusion in an analyte stream from the furnace;

detecting carbon dioxide levels in said analyte stream;

detecting the hydrogen compounds in the analyte stream as a function of temperature to identify concentrations of specific hydrogen compounds by employing a heated  $\text{CuO}$  catalyst to convert hydrogen compounds in the analyte stream to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and providing an  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  IR detector immediately downstream of the catalyst to detect hydrogen as a function of detected  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;

calculating the effect of detected  $\text{CO}_2$  levels on the level of hydrogen measured by the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  IR detector; and

compensating the measured hydrogen level based upon the calculating step.

14. (original) The method as defined in claim 13 wherein said compensating step is performed by a microprocessor using a look-up table of correction factors.

15. (canceled)

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16. (previously presented) An analyzer for determining the concentration of hydrogen in a sample in the form of different hydrogen compounds comprising:

a fusion furnace for fusing a sample;

a crucible positioned in said furnace for holding a sample to be fused;

a supply of carrier gas coupled to said furnace for sweeping the byproducts of fusion in an analyte stream from the furnace;

a  $\text{CuO}$  catalyst coupled to said furnace to convert hydrogen compounds in the analyte stream to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;

an  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  IR detector coupled to said catalyst immediately downstream of said catalyst to detect hydrogen as a function of detected  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; and

a microprocessor coupled to said detector for calculating the effect of  $\text{CO}_2$  on the level of hydrogen measured by the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  IR detector and compensating the measured hydrogen level based upon the calculating step and further including a detector coupled to said furnace for detecting oxygen as carbon monoxide in said sample;

at least one infrared detector coupled to said furnace for detecting oxygen as carbon dioxide in said sample;

a scrubber coupled to said at least one infrared detector and operative to remove  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  from the analyte stream; and

a thermal conductivity cell coupled to said scrubber for detecting nitrogen in the sample.

17. (previously presented) A single pass analyzer for determining the concentration of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen in a sample comprising:

a furnace for fusing a sample;

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a supply of carrier gas coupled to said furnace to provide an analyte stream of byproducts of fusion;

conduits coupled to said furnace and to said supply for defining a conduit flow path for carrying byproducts of fusion in series through a plurality of detector and analyzer elements;

a first infrared detector coupled in said conduit flow path for detecting oxygen in the form of CO in said sample;

a second infrared detector coupled in said conduit flow path for detecting oxygen in the form of CO<sub>2</sub> in said sample;

a catalyst coupled in said conduit flow path after said second infrared detector for converting hydrogen in hydrogen compounds to H<sub>2</sub>O and CO to CO<sub>2</sub>;

a third infrared detector having an input coupled to said catalyst for detecting hydrogen as H<sub>2</sub>O in the analyte stream from the catalyst;

a fourth infrared detector comprising a high sensitivity CO<sub>2</sub> infrared detector coupled in said conduit flow path for detecting low levels of oxygen in the sample in the form of CO<sub>2</sub>;

a scrubber coupled to said fourth detector, said scrubber operative to remove H<sub>2</sub>O from the analyte stream;

a thermal conductivity cell coupled to said scrubber for detecting nitrogen in a sample;  
and

a microprocessor coupled to each of said detectors and to said thermal conductivity cell for simultaneously calculating the hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen concentrations in a sample.

18. (original) The analyzer as defined in claim 17 and further including a display coupled to said microprocessor for displaying the calculated concentrations.

19. (original) The analyzer as defined in claim 18 and further including a printer for printing the calculated concentrations.